

## RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

SENATOR MORRILL SAYS THEY ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND WRONG.

**A Very Lively Tilt Between Senators Bayne and Ingalls, During Which the Latter Said Some Sharp Things—The Interstate Commerce Bill in the House.**

Mr. Morris called up in the Senate the resolution submitted by him some weeks since relative to reciprocity treaties. He spoke at length in support of the resolution, taking the ground that reciprocity treaties were unconstitutional, that apart from their unconstitutionality they were "incapably wrong," that there was at war with the "most favored nation" clause of all other treaties, that so-called "reciprocity" treaties with inferior nations simply secured much home trade in return for a little foreign trade, and that reciprocity with inferior nations was impossible.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Morris said: "The magnitude of the subject is embraced in the resolution would seem to justify the supposition that it will be discussed from those whom I greatly respect, it will

not based upon my profoundest conviction  
if the President, secretary of state, our ex-  
traordinary, and all the newspapers re-  
present elaborate statements relating to  
new gospel of "reciprocity treaties," with  
whole text fully displayed, it would se-  
passing strange that senators, of all the w

ident. In the examples of hybrid treaties now officially made known to the public, vital part of each treaty is to be carried out by the executive, not by the two-thirds vote of the senate, but by a bare majority of each house. The rule of majorities is to prevail in contravention of fundamental law. "National wealth," Mr. Morrill maintained, "must mainly be created at home. We could follow the advice of Washington, and place our people at the summit of civilization and prosperity by cultivating peace with all nations and entangling alliances with none. When

In conclusion, Mr. Morrill insisted that reciprocity treaties were unrepblican in their origin and character, tending to largely increase the power of the executive and make congress the mere register of the executive will.

The interstate commerce bill was debated in the senate after the conclusion of the speech by Mr. Morrill.

Mr. Bayard expressed the hope that consideration of the bill in the senate would

Mr. Cullom replied that the house had discussed the subject for ten years, and it not necessary for the senate to wait on action of the house. The senate would do its duty to the country if it did not proceed with the bill.

Mr. Ingalls was surprised at the position taken by Mr. Bayard that the senate should not consider the subject unless the house had first acted on it.

with its consideration by the House of Representatives. It was tantamount to an admission that when the House had any other business, the Senate would have either to drop some other topic or go into executive session. There was no subject of greater importance to the people of the United States than that of transportation, and with only a few months of the session remaining we were obliged to await the result of the deliberations.

[illegible][illegible]

In the house the interstate commerce was under discussion during almost the day. In the course of the debate Mr. Pitt of New Jersey, remarked that he recognized a certain feeling of injury, that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Reagan) had spoken with a certain amount of personal feeling when the latter referred to him as a rich Irish (Mr. Phelps) must make a confession would do it only under this taunt. If he

tion) of being rich, that distinction was very greatly diminished, if not destroyed. Mr. Phelps went on to say he had sunk \$500,000 in assisting other capitalists to build a railroad in Texas, through the State of Palestine, where the gentleman from Texas resided. The money was still there in the railroad, and he had never received a cent of interest on his stock. Was it wrong of him having had this and similar experience, and

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, in a speech in opposition to the bill, said that he found the gentleman from Texas making the only defense he had ever heard made for the reconstruction legislators of the southern states. He told the house that the reconstruction legislature of Texas had secured the construction of a great highway, but that this was an outrage that when honest men came to power they disregarded the bargain. A Mr. Hewitt could say was that those who were built wiser than they knew, and the honest men who came in afterward, did not know.

A passage of arms took place between Keifer, of Ohio, and Mr. Reagan, the denying a statement made by the latter effect that the committee on commerce. forty-seventh congress was packed against bill, and the latter reiterating his statement.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania an amendment was adopted giving the States courts power to issue writs of mandamus.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, offered an amendment providing that no case brought in this act in any state court of competent jurisdiction shall be removed to any United court. Agreed to—yeas 124, nays 89.

**A China Wedding on the Hill.**  
A pleasant gathering took place at the

east, last night, the occasion being the  
bration of the twentieth anniversary  
marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, or  
wedding. A feature of the affair was the  
ing of an original poem, written and re  
Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Re  
suitable to the occasion were made by  
Dr. Steele and Huntley and others. A  
those present were Mrs. Barnett and h  
Chloris, Mrs. T. I.

and son, Col. and Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Dr. H. Mr. and Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Dr. Steele, M. Mrs. Cox, of New York, and Mrs. Dr. of Washington county, Md. The p were numerous and appropriate.

The Weather To-day.

For the middle Atlantic states generally warmer, fair weather, southeasterly.

For Friday—Fair, warm weather.  
Yesterday's local thermometric readings:  
3 a. m., 53.0°; 7 a. m., 50.8°; 11 a. m., 47.7°;  
m., 44.0°; 7 p. m., 41.7°; 11 p. m., 38.0°.  
Temperature, 41.1°; maximum, 54.6°;  
mum, 37.9°; mean relative humidity  
total precipitation, .0 inches.  
Summary for January—Mean temperature,

average precipitation, 1970-1979:  
 71°; in 1974 and 1979:  
 temperature, 14° below zero, in 1981.